

Managing Green House Gases: Getting It Right

Joe Rudek

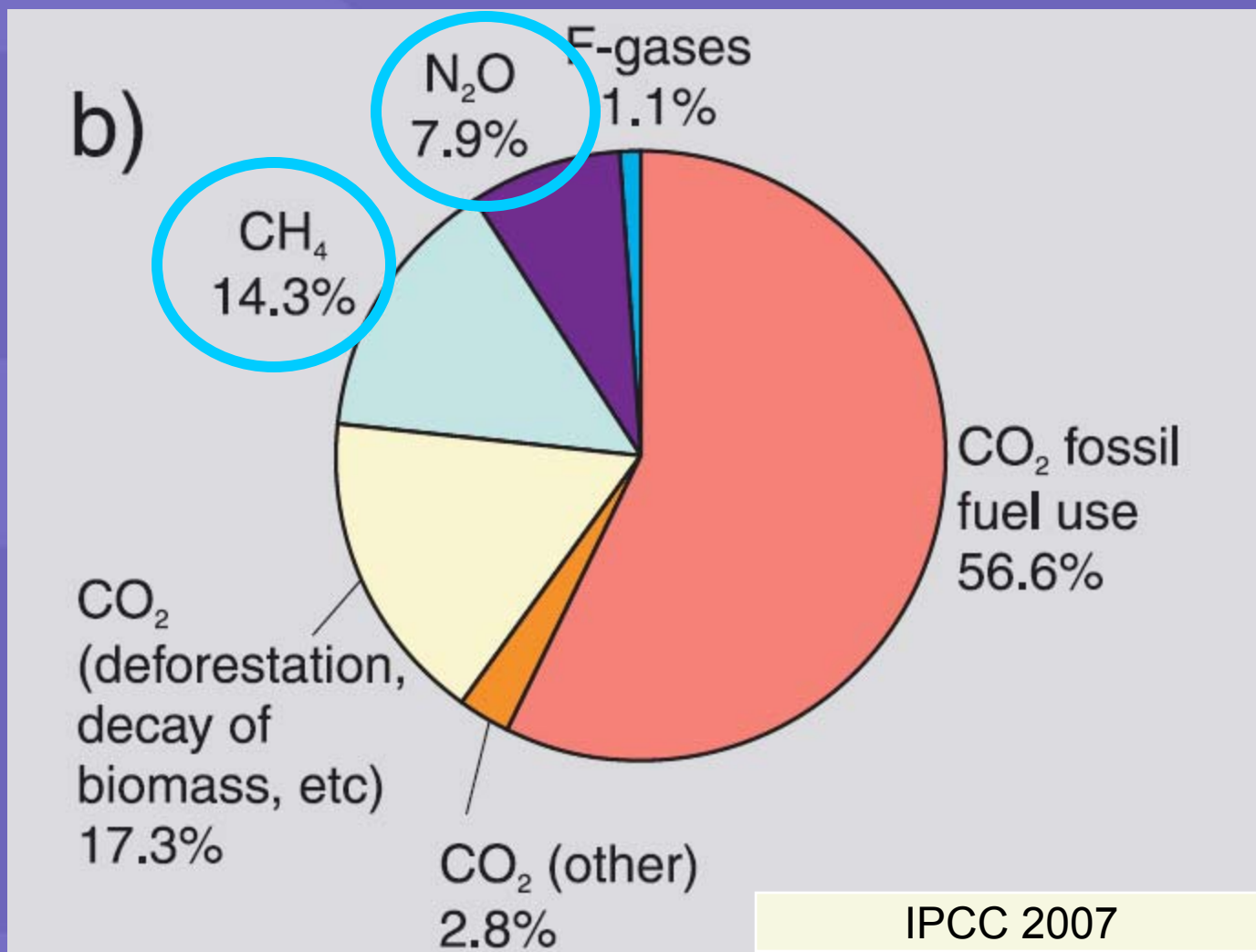
Senior Scientist



ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

finding the ways that work

Global anthropogenic GHG emissions



Intertwined Problems

Climate Change

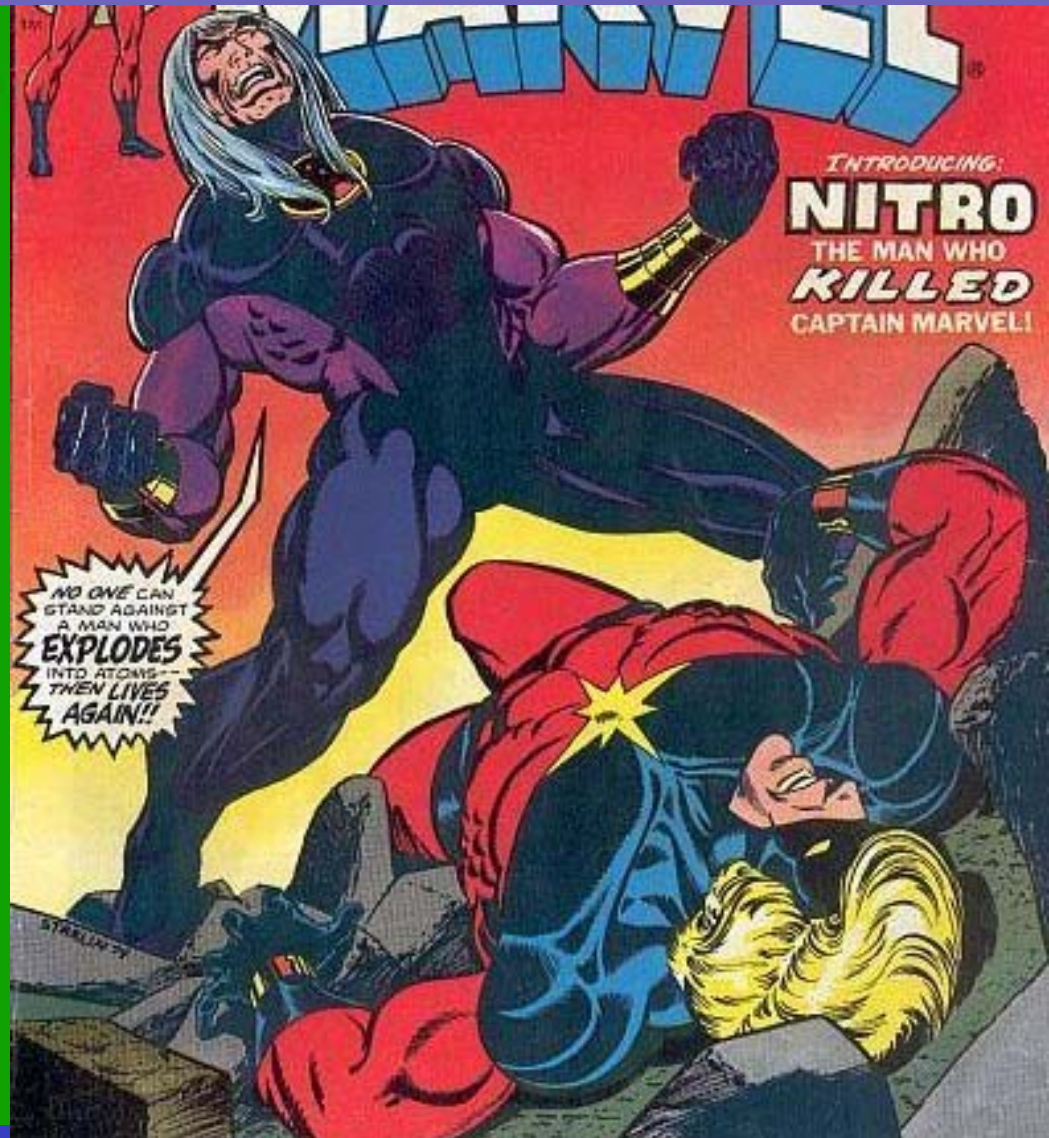
National
Security

CARBON
NITROGEN

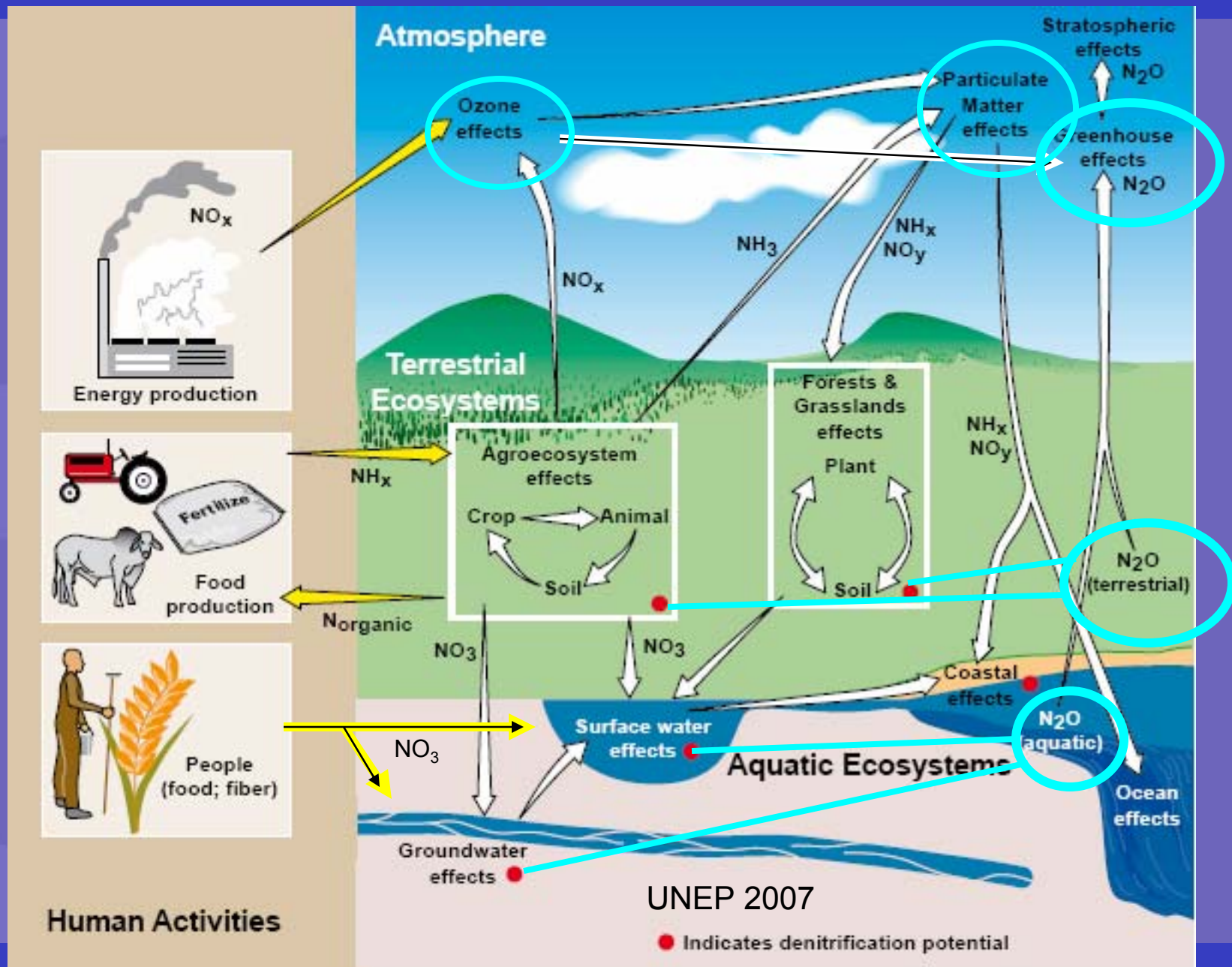
Economic
Security



Two faces of nitrogen



ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND



Anaerobic Digesters: A Look Under the Cover

- Methane capture 👍
- Ammonia N build-up 👍
- Ammonia N loss from effluent 👎



Cascade effect of reactive nitrogen



Hours	days	Weeks	months	years	decades	centuries
air concentrations visibility						
	Deposition					
	health (acute)		health (chronic)			
		aquatic (episodic)		aquatic (chronic)		
	plant responses					
		Vegetation changes soil processes				
				soil nutrient reserves		
				forest ecosystem health		
				Carbon sequestration		
				materials		
					climate change	

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

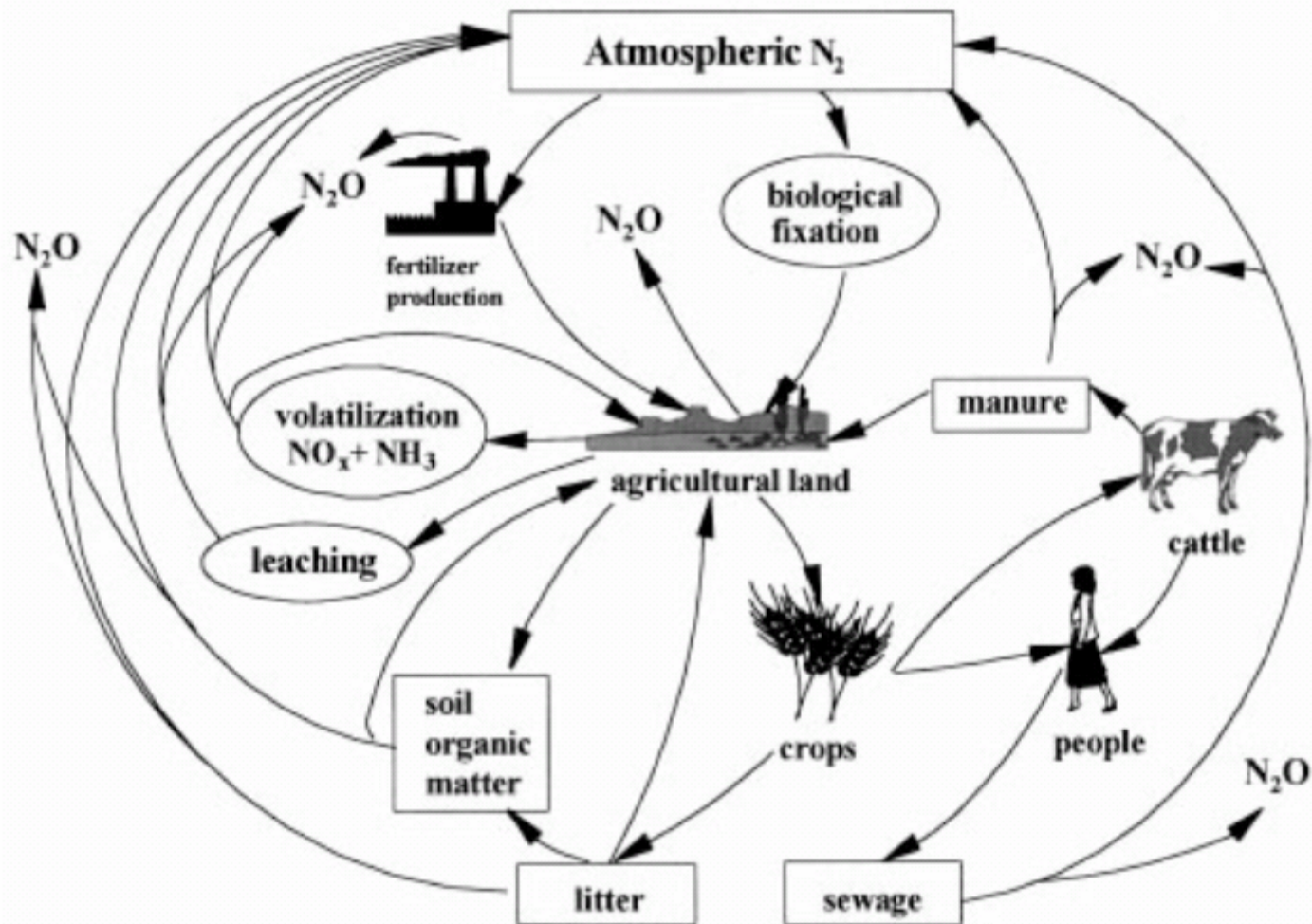
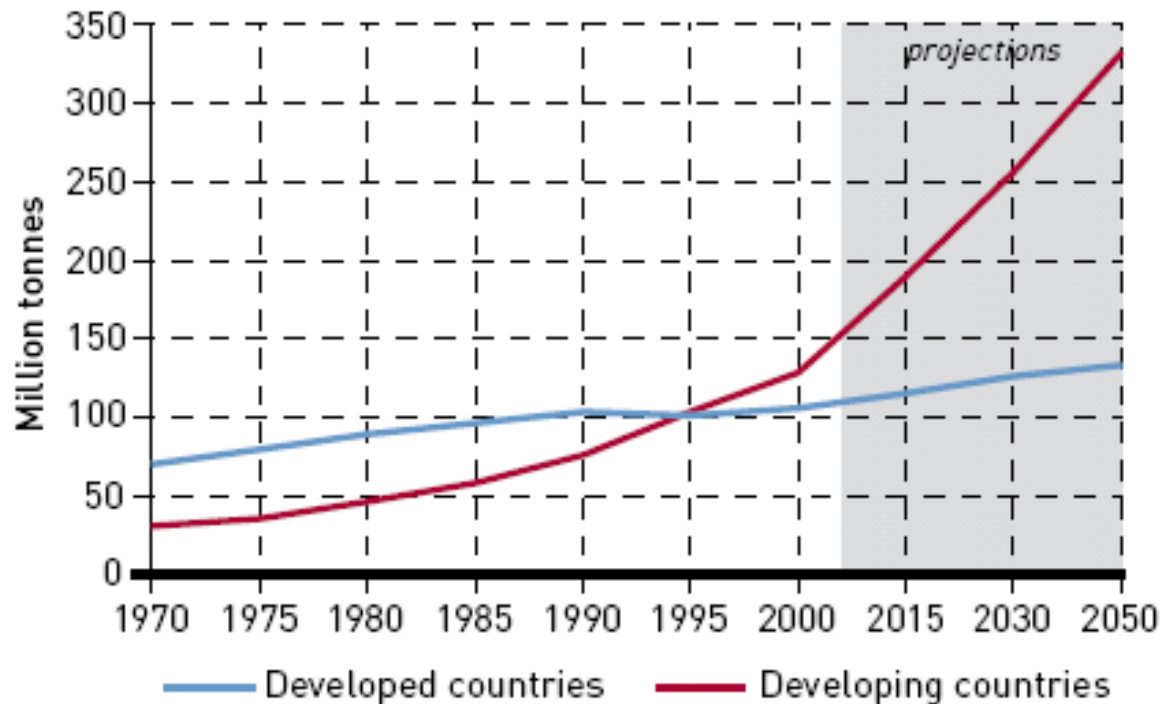


Figure 1. Depiction of the nitrogen cycle of agricultural soils and its relationship to N_2O production. (Adapted from Nevison et al., 1996; Oonk & Kroeze (1998) by permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.).

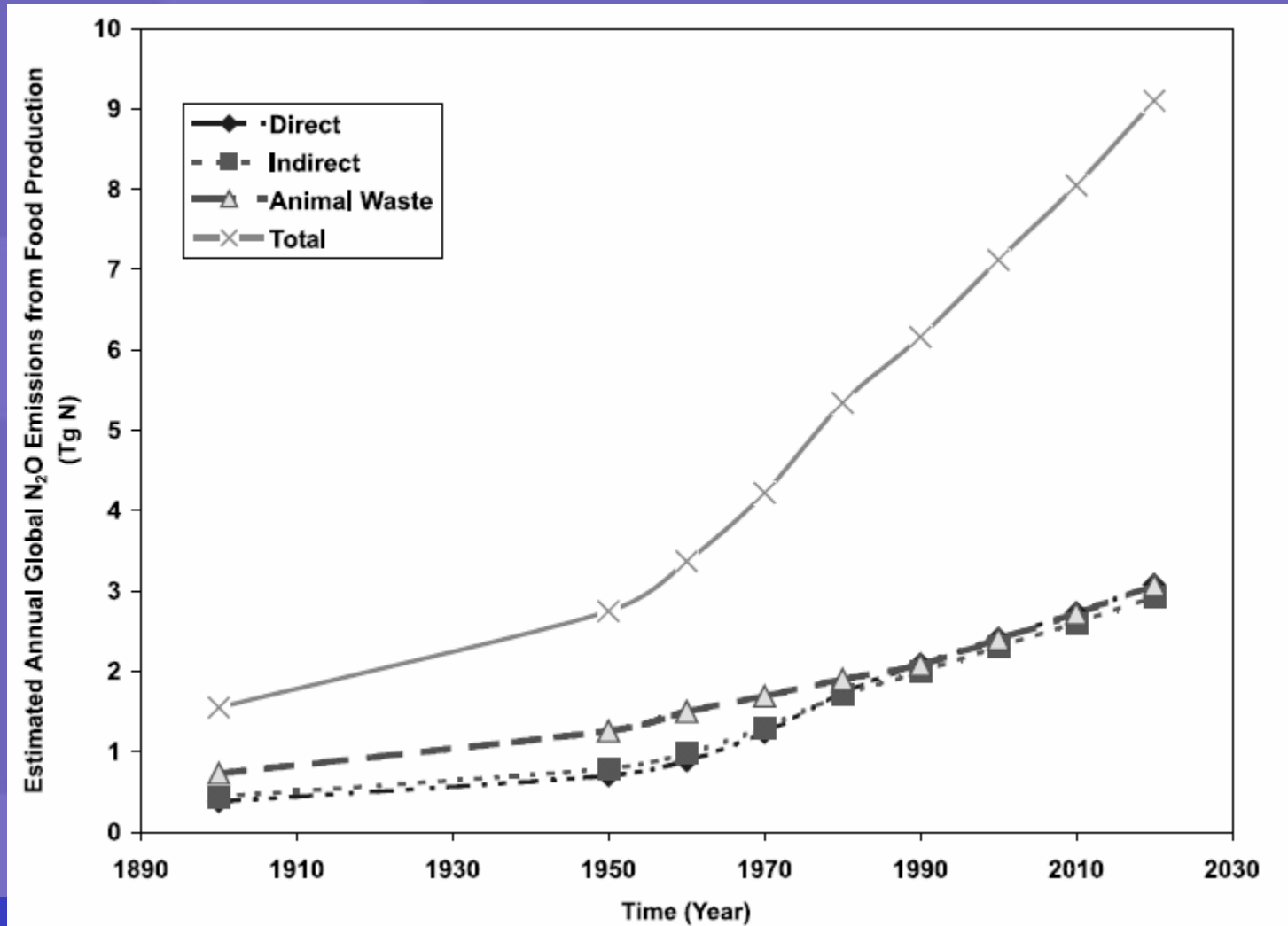
Mosier et al 1998

Figure 1.6 Past and projected meat production in developed and developing countries from 1970 to 2050



Source: FAO (2006a) and FAO (2006b).

Global N₂O Emission Estimates from Food Production



Getting It Right

Managing Climate Change will not be possible without the management of reactive nitrogen.

Ammonia nitrogen-rich effluent from covered lagoons should be managed to prevent atmospheric emissions.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND



Environmental Performance Std: Covered Lagoons

- Odor
- Pathogens
- Direct discharge
- Soil contamination
- Ammonia emissions